

REMARKS

The Examiner has rejected Claims 13-16 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Such rejection is moot in view of the cancellation of Claims 13-16 and 18 hereinabove.

The Examiner has further rejected Claims 1-32 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Chen et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,960,170). Applicant respectfully disagrees with such rejection, especially in view of the amendments made hereinabove.

Specifically, the Examiner relies on the disclosure of “treatment objects” and “remedial routines” in Chen to make a prior art showing of applicant’s claimed “virus removal routines comprising a text editor” (see all independent claims). Further, the Examiner relies on Chen’s disclosure of “stripping or replacing infected portions” to make a prior art showing of applicant’s claimed modification of a “textual portion” of the file.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with this assertion. In particular, applicant contends that the simple mention of “strings” in Chen does not rise to the level of specificity of applicant’s claimed “text.” Only applicant teaches and claims a “text editor,” operable to search and modify a “textual portion” of a file (emphasis added), as claimed.

Nevertheless, in the spirit of expediting the prosecution of the present application, applicant has amended each of the independent claims to include the subject matter of Claims 5-8 and 11 et al. With respect to the subject matter of Claim 5, the Examiner has relied on the following excerpt from Chen to make a prior art showing of applicant’s claimed “wherein the text editor comprises a mark function operable to mark text matching the regular expression that was found by the search function.” See all independent claims.

"In the second type of detection, the strings comprise adjacent portions of the viruses and thus the iterative scan can also detect the virus (rather than just limit the amount of viruses that could be present followed by a full virus signature transmission). In the second type of detection, therefore, additional information about the files including strings and the location of the strings is provided. Specifically, in the second type of detection, if the initial virus detection object indicates that 5 targeted files include A1 or B1, then an identification of which files include which string is retained, as well as a marker so that a determination could be made as to whether the adjacent string A2 or B2 respectively followed string A1 or B1 in a targeted file. In this fashion, the number of viruses which are potentially present can be rapidly minimized and efforts are not duplicated since the full signature does not have to be transmitted after transmission of virus portions." (col. 14, lines 32-48)

Applicant respectfully disagrees with this assertion. Specifically, the marker of Chen merely provides a means for making a determination as to whether an adjacent string A2 or B2, respectively, follows string A1 or B1 in a targeted file. In sharp contrast, applicant's claimed marker functions specifically to "mark text matching the regular expression that was found by the search function" (emphasis added). Only applicant teaches and claims such a marker adapted for the specific marking of matched text, as claimed.

The Examiner continues by stating that Claims 7 and 8 are rejected on the same basis as Claims 5 and 6. In response, applicant emphasizes that the rejection of the subject matter of Claims 7 and 8 is deficient for reasons similar to those set forth hereinabove with respect to Claim 5. Moreover, applicant asserts that simply nowhere in Chen is there even a suggestion of applicant's specific type of marking and related functionality, as claimed. Specifically, Chen fails to disclose, teach or even suggest:

"wherein:

the search function is operable to search for a start of text to be marked and the mark function is operable to mark a start marker at the start of text;

the search function is operable to search for an end of text to be marked and the mark function is operable to mark an end marker at the end of text; and

the delete function is operable to delete text between the start marker and the end marker” (see all independent claims).

The Examiner is reminded that a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described in a single prior art reference. *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. Of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Moreover, the identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as contained in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.* 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). The elements must be arranged as required by the claim.

This criterion has simply not been met by the Chen reference. Thus, a notice of allowance or a specific prior art showing of all of the claim elements, in combination with the remaining claim limitations, is respectfully requested.

Applicant further brings the Examiner’s attention to the subject matter of added Claims 33-38 which applicant believes to be novel over the prior art:

“wherein the text editor is capable of actions selected from the group consisting of a load current module and start edit action, a load particular module and start edit action, a match current line or any subsequent line action, a match any subsequent line action, a match current line action, a match next line action, a match last viable line action, a match last consecutive line action, a delete marked positions action, a global pattern match and delete action, a delete a single word processor macro reference action, a delete all word processor macro references action, a reset cursor position to beginning of the file action, a turn case sensitivity off action, a turn case sensitivity on action, a display current line action, and a save edit action” (see Claim 33);

“wherein the text editor is capable of actions including a load current module and start edit action, a load particular module and start edit action, a match current line or any subsequent line action, a match any subsequent line action, a match current line action, a match next line action, a match last viable line action, a match last consecutive line action, a delete marked positions action, a global pattern match and delete action, a delete a single word processor macro reference action, a delete all word processor macro references action, a reset cursor position to beginning of the file action, a turn case sensitivity off action, a turn case sensitivity on action, a display current line action, and a save edit action” (see Claim 34);

“wherein the text editor is capable of a case sensitivity action” (see Claim 35);

“wherein the regular expression includes both plain text and special characters to indicate a type of matching that is to be performed” (see Claim 36);

“wherein the special characters include a branch, a piece, an atom, and a range” (see Claim 37); and

“wherein current actions of the text editor are dependent on previous actions” (see Claim 38).

Again, a notice of allowance or a specific prior art showing of all of the claim elements, in combination with the remaining claim limitations, is respectfully requested.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

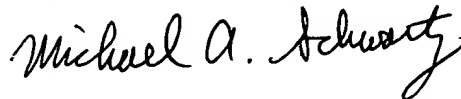
Additional Fees:

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any insufficient fees or credit any overpayment associated with this application to Deposit Account No. 19-5127 (19903.0002).

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, all of the Examiner's rejections to the claims are believed to be overcome. The Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and issuance of a Notice of Allowance for all the claims remaining in the application. Should the Examiner feel further communication would facilitate prosecution, he is urged to call the undersigned at the phone number provided below.

Respectfully Submitted,



Michael A. Schwartz
Reg. No. 40,161

Dated: May 20, 2004

Swidler Berlin Shereff Friedman, LLP
3000 K Street, N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 424-7500